Is there a date on your address label? It shows when your subscription is due.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

The Red Cross Society needs your support in its humanitarian work. Do what you can today!

Vol. VII, No. 16. 10c per copy KASLO, B. C. 40c per month Saturday, March 18, 1944.

Princeton Road Workers Assured Of Freedom to Move to Other Jobs

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

The rumblings of thought in ferment reach a long way. From the city streets of New Niseiville east of the Great Lakes, whispering excitedly through camp and farm from Port Arthur to Rocky Mountain House; stirring through close personal ties the sleepiness of cloistered ghost towners.

Not the wartime settlement in the Kootenays, not the prairie farm, nor the lonely bush camp feels so much the impulse of history. But the concrete sidewalk, the rumbling street car, the smoky machine shop on the easternmost frontier of New Niseiville vibrate with history in the making.

There it is, then, that Nisei thought today is in greatest ferment. Whether in or out of tune with the vibration of history itself, time alone will tell. Two thousand miles distance obscures the never sharply defined outlines of thought in ferment. But even so the hermit's telescope can pick out the most violent eruptions and the counter-eruptions, and from the lesson of the past hazard a guess at the analysis of the brew.

Today Toronto is central and most populous—the new Powell Street of the New Niseiville. But east and west, north and south, are new areas of resettlement. To and from them flow the ideas and opinions, the prejudices and complexes, the illusions and ideals, the reasons and arguments which compose the brew. And ironically, in a way, it was the produce of a brew, of the fermentation of soy beans, which we might say lifted the lid for the latest series of eruptions and counter- eruptions.

These eruptions are the surface signs of deep cleavages between individual members and groups of members in New Niseiville. They are not the cleavages of economic standing, occupation, religion or intellectual interest which will lead in time to dispersion in a social as well as geographic sense. Rather, and again ironically, they are differences which are important only because all persons of Japanese origin are united in one common fact. That of racial origin. No one can act, it seems, without affecting another because of that common identity. And yet individuals inevitably have different ideas of what should or should not be done, as much for their own and their children's sake, as for the whole racial group. How fundamental these cleavages may be, to what extent differing thoughts may influence action, can only be told in a definitive crisis.

It is not hard to see the three major forces—one at each end and one in the middle. And somewhere in between come all the graduations of thought shared by the rest of the people, wherever they may be or too far detached from the active ferment. Perhaps the telescope will distort [illegible] the details, but we think the [illegible] here is plain.

[illegible] emergent at one end—[illegible] in expression—are those [illegible] certain democratic principles [illegible] equality and freedom [illegible] inalienable ideals worth [illegible]. They maintain, the fight [illegible] must mean a willingness [illegible] obligation, the highest sacrifice [illegible] if necessary, for that [illegible] as of the privileges which [illegible] genuine democracy call [illegible] active action—bold, [illegible] fronts now is the way [illegible] crisis.

No less emergent at the other end are those in whom a deep-seated bitterness tinges every thought. It is a bitterness which has grown out of a lifetime spent under the epithet of "Jap", and culminating in Pearl Harbor and its aftermath. Unable to believe that constructive action can spell any assurance, they look to the future blindly and concentrate on today.

And in the middle are the older and more conservative, marked by an apprehensive uncertainty, [illegible] with bitterness, but half afraid [illegible]. To leave things alone, [illegible] without protest, to be as inconspicuous as possible, is the safest and [illegible] of make. Constructive action for the future may spell great danger.

Here then are the chief ingredients of Nisei thought in ferment in New Niseiville. But there are many more finely graded ingredients bubbling in the cauldron—thoughts as numerous perhaps as there are individuals. And being only a hermit, not a witch, we cannot conjure up a prophecy. We can only hope the Nisei, standing before crisis, will not follow Macbeth into tragedy.

Ottawa Turns Down Bid for Wage Boost

PRINCETON, B. C. — Although their request for a raise in the 25c-hourly rate has been refused, road workers in Princeton Camps 1, 2 and 5 on the Hope-Princeton highway expressed satisfaction over assurances given them that they are free at any time to take other employment, a report from the camps says.

Answering their petition to Ottawa, A. MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, said that the department felt that although the wages are not unfair in view of the type of work.

He said that board and lodgings are applied at a very moderate rate, and that dependents were living in settlements administered by the B. C. Security Commission, in which "accomodation and local community privileges are provided at a very low rate."

"Moreover it has been and is open to all men employed on this work to take other employment with private employers which has been offered from time to time at the going rate paid for such work," the deputy minister wrote in his letter.

NO FURTHER ACTION

He suggested that those dissatisfied with the wages received on the highway work should take advantage outside opportunities where they would receive prevailing wages.

Y. Sugaya, presiding chairman of the committee for the camps, explained the content of Mr. MacNamara's letter at a meeting recently, when it was decided that no further action would be taken at this time.

Collection of fees from all workers to set up a savings pool was also discussed at the meeting.

Gratitude and appreciation is expressed by the men to the residents of Tashme for contributing a share of shoyu, miso and tea from the International Red Cross allotment. Thanks were also extended to the Red Cross for the distribution of books in the Japanese language.

KAMLOOPS BOARD ALSO DEMANDING

—KAMLOOPS, B. C.—Demands that all Japanese be moved from this district were expressed at a meeting of the local Board of Trade here Monday night, reported the Canadian Press.

The Board said that 400 Japanese had taken up land in this area and there was a prospect of the Japanese controlling the Thompson Valley near here, according to the CP report. Board members said the Canadian Legion and City Council were cooperating with the Board in an effort to have the Japanese removed from the district and Kamloops citizens wanted to limit days on which Japanese could come into the city.

Alberta Farmers Plan Big Increase In Commercial Vegetable Production

"A Right to Earn an Honest Living"

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto Police Commission deferred a decision until the next meeting on an application by a former Vancouver Nisei, James Shigeo Hirai, for a licence to operate a restaurant in the city.

The question of postwar treatment of Canadian-born Japanese entered into the discussion on the matter, with Prof. W. J. McCurdy, of the University of Toronto, and Dr. John Coburn, United Church Department of Evangelism and Social Service, speaking on behalf of Hirai.

Prof. McCurdy said the question is whether the permit is to be refused solely because the applicant is of Japanese birth and whether Toronto is to become known as a place where racial discrimination is countenanced.

Dr. Coburn pointed out that Hirai is a Canadian citizen and entitled to earn an honest living. "After the war you may deport all Japanese born in Japan," he said, "but you can't do that to a British subject."

The Nisei applicant was well known in Vancouver, where he was engaged in the grocery and food business.

Labour Minister's Slams Annoy Chinese and East Indian Groups

In what was termed a "pleasant and unsatisfactory" meeting with Labour Minister George S. Pearson, representatives of the Khalso Diwan Society, an East Indian organization, presented the Minister with a formal written protest asking for a retraction of remarks made in the B. C. Legislature.

The delegation also presented the Minister with a letter from the Chinese Youth Organization of Victoria protesting Mr. Pearson's declaration on Orientals.

Charging that the remarks were "very harmful to the prestige" of the many decent men and women who are the majority of the group, the Khalso Diwan Society letter said that considerable resentment had been aroused in the East Indian communities in B.C. The protest demanded that the Minister "publicly retract his derogatory remarks regarding the East Indians as reported by the Press."

Mr. Pearson, speaking to a bill to give East Indians voting rights, classed them as "non-cooperative, dishonest and unreliable." The bill was subsequently declared out of order.

Public apology or public reiteration of statements made in the House Wednesday last week by the Minister has already been asked. The latter step, according to a statement issued by the Khalso Diwan Society through Secretary Nagindar Singh Gill, would open the way to slander proceedings.

NAZI RACE THEORY

Saying that the East Indians do not claim to be infallible, the statement declared that individual cases of deceitfulness and dishonesty could easily be dealt with by law and that there was no reason for the Minister to condemn the community as a whole. The charges are "unprovoked and unjustified."

The Society pointed out that with

(See "VICTORIA" P. 8.)

Hindu Franchise Bill Ruled Out of Order

VICTORIA, B. C. — Efforts of C.C.F. members in the Legislature to obtain the franchise for East Indians were blocked Thursday last week when Mr. Speaker Wittaker ruled the bill introduced by W. W. Lefeaux (C. C. F., Vancouver Centre) to amend the Elections Act out of order.

The speaker found a section of the bill which dealt with advanced polls out of order and ruled in accordance with a former decision that where one section of the bill is out of order the whole bill should be thrown out.

Two sections of the bill would have empowered Hindus to vote in this province.

MONTE LAKE NISEI SET LUMBER RECORD

MONTE LAKE, B. C.—Non-experienced Nisei holding key-positions in the Pondosa Pine Lumber Co., sawmill, [illegible] to a new record in output of lumber last year.

Although enjoying mild weather with only a small snowfall, because of the freezing of the lake the mill had to be closed. But to make up for lost time, the men are busily engaged in overhauling the machinery and eagerly waiting for the thaw to set in.

Situated 31 miles northeast of Kamloops, between the C.N.R. railway and the highway, four families and ten single men from Sandon braved the cold March month last year to settle at this spot. Since then, approximately 50 Japanese have been located in and about the district.

Relationships between the Occidental and Japanese residents are very friendly, but the Japanese children are not as yet [illegible] to attend the public school. [illegible], it is thought, [illegible] group in the district opposes this move.

However, the Pondosa Pine Lumber Co. maintains a school for the children and Miss [illegible], former Rosebery school teacher, is now conducting classes.

Recently, employees from the logging camps and sawmill in the district organized a Kiyowakai, the function of which will be devoted mainly for the bettering of educational facilities for the children.

Shoyu, Miso and tea from the International Red Cross were received recently.

Ready Market Gives Favorable Returns

KASLO, B. C.—Evacuee farmers in southern Alberta this year are expecting to expand considerably the start made last season in the independent production of vegetable crops, according to a report given The New Canadian here Wednesday by Juro Tajiri of Picture Butte, Alta.

Mr. Tajiri, former Mission berry grower who now contracts for 60 acres of sugar beets at Picture Butte, said that following successful experiments last year, many beet workers are arranging to cultivate an extensive acreage in staple vegetables, including potatoes, carrots and onions, particularly.

There is a ready market for these vegetables and returns from their sale, Mr. Tajiri said, compare favorably with the income formerly received by farmers growing berries in the Fraser Valley.

Well-irrigated land is available, and farmer-landowners and government agriculturists are co-operating in helping the workers produce these all-important food crops.

The chief difficulty to be overcome is the fact that the growing season for these vegetables parallels that of the sugar beet crop, thus laying a very heavy burden upon the grower particularly at the harvest season. However, Mr. Tajiri said, it is expected that it will be possible to harvest the vegetables first, in time to devote full energies to the topping of beets at the right time.

ALBERTA CONDITIONS

The Picture Butte farmer said that life in southern Alberta compared favorably to conditions in British Columbia, and except at the harvest season was perhaps easier than the berry industry.

He was enthusiastic over the health of the evacuees, declaring that very few hospital cases were on record, other than for births and a surprising number of appendicitis cases among young men.

Morale of the Albertan is high, he said, and they are able to enjoy a freedom of travel, equal rights for beer and whiskey, radios and so forth.

A steady improvement, especially in housing conditions, had been affected since the evacuees first arrived in Southern Alberta two years ago.

He said he was also pleasantly surprised by conditions in the Interior Towns, finding them much better than was widely believed in Alberta. Reports had caused the Alberta people to be quite worried over the welfare of friends and relatives in the Interior Towns.

On the whole he thought the towns were better than the prairies for older people unable to work actively and for families with small children.

Second Reading Given:

Bill Will Ban Discriminatory Writings

TORONTO.—The Ontario Legislature gave second reading to a bill to prevent publication or display of discriminatory matter relating to race or creed, the CP said.

T. A. Murphy, Toronto, Progressive Conservative member, spoke against the bill and was the lone dissenting member when the bill was put for second reading.

Premier Drew announced the government's intention of introducing an amendment to the bill to provide no interference with free speech or writing.

Mr. Murphy said the bill was "[illegible] and too far-reaching." He said he believed it would cover what was said on the radio, that it would prevent candidates for the Legislature making statements regarding their opponents and from advertising [illegible] bill boards.

Former Hammondite Is Chicago Baptist Minister

CHICAGO, Ill.—A former HAMMOND B.C., youth has been appointed assistant minister to the First Baptist Church of Chicago, the first time a Japanese person has ever been so installed in the history of the Baptist Church in the U. S.

He is Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, who was installed as assistant to Dr. Eric L. Titus. The son of Mr. Yasutaro Morikawa, now of Taylor Lake, the minister was born in Hammond 32 years ago attending school there.

Rev. Morikawa was called to the city by the American Home Mission society from Los Angeles, where he ministered to American-born Japanese, to become a member of the United Ministry of [illegible] of the Chicago Church Federation. He graduated from the University of California and the Southern Baptist seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE NEW CANADIAN

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Post War Opinions

Despite some glaring and disheartening evidence to the contrary, a close observation on opinion across the country reveals on the balance a growing recognition that the most reasonable solution to the "Japanese problem" is a responsibility of the nation as a whole.

It would appear that the continued emphasis on this responsibility is having some effect. And it seems that some sections of the country, which at one time were frankly hostile to accepting either temporarily or permanently a quota of evacuees, have modified their opinions to some degree. For this we have to thank a large body of liberal, democratic Canadian thought, as well as those evacuees themselves who have been trying by their own conduct to demonstrate their acceptability.

It is important to note, however, that the declining prominence of the question east of the Rockies has not been matched by a similar decline within British Columbia. The Pacific Coast province, both coastal and interior sections, continues to echo and re-echo hostility to such an extent as to warrant some concern over post-war solutions. That concern naturally centres most keenly over the interior towns. When, for instance, Mr. Howard Green, M. P., makes a pointed reference to the towns and urges that "the majority" of those "not resettled" after the war should be deported, his proposal may well sound reasonable to a large proportion of Canadians who would be opposed to wholesale and indiscriminate expulsion.

Nor is this public opinion the only important factor. There can be little doubt that the attitude and thought of Canadian officialdom at present responsible for administration of policy will also be an important influence on post-war solutions. The present experiences of such officials in attempting to carry out Government policy will shape opinions which are likely to be considered quite highly at that future time. And one does not need to be a close personal friend, say of the Deputy Minister of Labor or the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, to have an inkling as to what varying opinions they may now hold in regard to differing groups of evacuees across the country.

An Equal Chance

Spokesmen from both East Indian and Chinese Canadian groups seem to have made adequate and sensible replies to statements delivered in the Provincial Legislature last week by Minister of Labor George S. Pearson. The minister, who creditably enough has played a large part in the development of progressive labor legislation in British Columbia, was opposed to C.C.F. attempts to secure franchise rights for citizens of East Indian extraction. He had a blanket indictment for everyone of Asiatic origin in the province, terming them, among other things, as "unreliable, deceitful, dishonest and non-cooperative" and generally incapable of maintaining the standard of living.

This, of course, is a very ancient story. It was heard first three-quarters of a century ago with the arrival of the first Chinese immigrants. It grew to its loudest proportions with the anti-Oriental riots in 1907. Faithfully handed down as a sure-fire political legacy from decade, more recent history has seen it turned chiefly as a weapon against the Japanese Canadian group, which proved itself somewhat more aggressive than the others in attempts to improve its economic status. And unquestionably, this fact, no less than the cause of "military security", was a motivating factor in the agitation for evacuation. It is, too, a principal cause for the current demand for post-war exclusion from the Pacific Coast.

This is not to suggest that Mr. Pearson is guilty of fabrication, when he complains that his department met difficulties in its work because of Oriental labor. No doubt the presence of a supply of labor, which because of its foreign background could not be easily organized for bargaining proposes, which employers considered as natural prey for exploitation, and which organized labor itself regarded with prejudice and distrust, gave Mr. Pearson cause for grief.

But it would appear that this experience has never been clearly analyzed or understood by the minister. Instead, judging from his reported statements, all that he has gained has been an unreasoning prejudice, which prevents him from seeing the only way out of these difficulties.

The obvious solution is one that the C.C.F. has consistently advocated in its program for the common people. To give lower groups of labor every opportunity to raise themselves and their standards to the generally accepted level. To insist — as many B. C. politicians seem to do—that any group of people intentionally exists at a low standard for the sheer enjoyment of it, is the verist poppycock. Because their position was weak due chiefly to racial discrimination, Oriental workers have had low returns imposed upon them; and of necessity, not of choice, they have existed at a lower standard. Inevitably their lower standards have exerted a depressing effect upon the standards for all labor. But given an equality of opportunity, both in the political and economic field, they will be quick to raise their standards as rapidly as their returns go up.

The Lethbridge Herald takes note of a pertinent instance. Commenting upon a charge by the Alberta Federation of Labor of alleged low standards of Japanese Canadian workers, the Herald points out that the evacuee beet workers were quick to take advantage of conditions to secure a boost in beet contract prices to the highest level in the history of the industry.

It is an instance which bears out the conclusion reached by an impartial study made by the Provincial Bureau of Economics and Statistics. A scientific study of "Oriental Standards of Living" in 1933 led the Bureau to conclude:

> "From a study of the habits of the Chinese and Japanese families who think in terms of permanent residence in British Columbia it is indicated that, given economic and financial opportunity, they would gradually raise themselves to a standard of living similar to that of the Whites in the same occupations."

It is within the power of British Columbians, including Mr. Pearson, to grant an equality of opportunity. Once granted, it will help immeasurably to remove many of the difficulties of labor administration in the province. The Minister may then be pleasantly surprised to find that actually very few of us are lying, dishonest and deceitful.

H. V. Kaltenborn, returning from a trip through the Pacific war area, declared: "American-born Japanese are doing one of the greatest services for the Pacific armies, and there is no Japanese problem in [illegible] way in the world we had to create one here [illegible] . . . . In view of the situation on the islands in regard to the Japanese, it is evident that the problem has not been intelligently handled here." —Rev. A. A. Heist, in "Open Forum", organ of the American Civil Liberties Union, Los Angeles.

Miss Takaoka: Make a sentence using the word "increase."

Tsuyoshi: He is going to increase his population.

—Lemon Creek Scholastic.

Quentin Reynolds, noted war correspondent, told a story about a Japanese American soldier in the south Pacific in the CBS "Report to the Nation" program on Feb. 29. This Nisei soldier, stationed in the jungle front against Japan, insisted on wearing a white Yale U. sweater. A marine correspondent asked why, and the Nisei explained that he didn't want to be mistaken for a Japanese prisoner. —Vignettes in the "Pacific Citizen".

Letters to the Editor

Care in Criticism

Editor, The New Canadian:

I note with interest but with some regret many of your letters to the editor. No doubt the paper deserves much credit; your courageous spirit is admirable indeed not only in the editorials but also in the contributions in general.

Sometime ago, there appeared in your paper, an item concerning Niseis assembling in too great a multitude, particularly in Toronto. Yes, it is irritating. I believe this is true of every city in Canada where Japanese are relocated in large numbers. And I also believe it is the wish of all, that each individual will try to live a communal life most ideal to Canadian way of thinking.

This is a strenuous time when people at large are far from normal in thought. And needless to say, Niseis are in a such precarious position as to be examined from every angle by the public. What better exhibition can there be? And furthermore, they are analyzed and criticized by their fellow Niseis, though in all probability in good faith. Nevertheless, the point I am getting at is that the method of criticism is just as important as the end and we must be very careful as to how and where to tackle it.

It is so easy for anyone to point out faults and to express it. But how effective the cure is another matter. Often critics place themselves on a 'shelf', immune to all social diseases. Might not it be better if such critics were to go right in among them and see and feel as they do and find out just what are the basic causes, and see what can be done to uplift the outlook and attitude of the people. Supposing those would-be critics who are able to help, do so as friends and not as distant onlookers, then the whole scene and colour may change.

I trust we will do better by building a fellowship of goodwill rather than creating a new 'class' barrier.

J. J.

London.

Editor, The New Canadian . . . :

Remember the good old days (1939) when I first contributed articles to your bi-monthly and now realize the esteemed position your publication has achieved—keep up the good work!

C. ADACHI

Taber, Alta.

To the highly efficient staff I give a toast, thumbs up, carry on, and good luck to your continued success.

I. TADA

West Summerland, B.C.

. . . have enjoyed to the fullest your fine paper . . . .

YUKI SAKAMOTO

Paincourt, Ont.

Wing of the Church

Editor, The New Canadian:

Apparently, to notice how eagerly we flock under the Christian wing when the ill-wind blows, we aren't made of the sterner stuff we have ever and anon crowed from the house-tops. Apparently, the years of dutiful slavery has affected us deeper than decency would ever permit, thereby making us quite incapable of standing on our own two feet. Apparently, we, the seeds of the blood, sweat, toil and tears of the Isseis suffer chronic breakdowns of individualism and aggressiveness. Apparently, our unabashed assertion that we are more intelligent, more capable, more determined, more equipped with the unnecessary things scandalously necessary to everyday life than our revered Isseis were but eloquent blatherings painfully in fashion now-a-days. Apparently, we are slightly more chicken-hearted than we ever admitted or wish to confess. Apparently, we must be continuously spoon-fed with blurbs and blarneys or die a thousand deaths in want of air and courage. Quite undeniably, we are no better than our reversed Isseis of whom we with satanic delight pooh-poohed at the slightest provocation.

Before we undertake such a daring feat as making friends among the Canadians, perhaps it is wisest first to learn how to walk untended.

TUCKER KIRIYAMA

New Denver, B. C.

Not Cheap Labor

(Lethbridge Herald)

The executive of the Alberta Federation of Labor objected, in its submission to the Alberta Cabinet the other day, to the presence of Japanese in Alberta sugar beet fields. The Federation maintained that "Japanese are a source of cheap labor in competition with whites."

It will be news to the farmer beet growers of South Alberta that the Japanese were brought here as a source of cheap labor. The facts are that, when the Japanese had to be moved for security reasons, the South Alberta beet growers asked for several hundred families to take the place of the beet labor formerly used, which labor had, to a considerable extent, left the district to work in lumber camps, shipyards and war factories. As for the Japanese providing "cheap" labor for the beet fields, what actually happened was that, in 1943 contract price to beet labor was raised from $27 per acre to $33. At one time contract beet labor got $18 per acre in this area.

Beet farmers, we are sure, will note the attitude of the Alberta Federation towards their industry.

"Hell," said the Sergeant

(A front-line correspondent with the Fifth Army at Cassino filed this story of the courageous rescue of a U. S. Army major by a Nisei sergeant in a Feb. 29 associated Press dispatch.)

CASSINO, Italy. — The major was lying in the rain on a rocky hillside between Cassino and the Abbey of Monte Cassino.

Everyone knew he was badly hurt, but the nearest man to him had to cross 15 yards of open ground in the face of German snipers and a German tank.

The nearest man happened to be Sgt. Gary Hisaoka an American of Japanese descent from Hilo, Hawaii.

Hisaoka was almost beside himself with rage at the Germans. Every time he would raise his head to look out at the major a sniper would chip away a rock a few inches away.

The major had gone forward with one of the most advanced units attacking a castle above Cassino and had gone too far over the lip of a gully. Snipers pinned him down there. His head and the upper part of his body were protected by a little rock shelter he had piled up, but his legs protruded and he was hit several times on his legs so that he was helpless.

Hisaoka began digging a shallow trench toward the major, hoping that he would be able to slide through it and drag the major to safety.

Hisaoka had a trench about eight yards long when [illegible] threw down his shovel. There was still 10 yards to go.

"Hell, I'm going now," the sergeant said "I'm tired of [illegible]. It's getting late and I won't get there till night at this rate."

Hisaoka sprinted across the 10 yards intervening [illegible].

"Major" he said, "I'm going to have to drag you in."

"That's all right, boy," the major replied, "get me back any old way."

Hisaoka grabbed him by the arms and dragged him across the open space to the trench and saw him placed on a litter. The major is going to be all right after a spell in a hospital. Hisaoka is all right too.

增賃請願は認めず
普通産業への轉出を提議
オタワ政府勞働次官よりの返書

（プリンストン第五キャンプ發）二月十日付を以て當方面第一、第二、第五道路キャンプ勞働の日本人代表者よりオタワ政府のミッチェル勞働相に送つた道路キャンプ勞働者の賃金引上方の要請に對し二月十七日付を以てマクナマラ勞働次官より次の如き内容の返信が來た。

道路キャンプ勞働者に對する賃金が高くないといふことは恐らく事實であらうけれども、此の種の仕事に對する賃金としては不公正ではない。特に諸君の宿食費を極めて低廉にて支給してゐるところからして然う言へると思ふ。

實の上に從事から道路キャンプ勞働者に對しては、私營産業の雇主が普通行はれてゐる賃金をもつて時々提供してゐる仕事口に就く途が開かれてゐるのだから、若し諸君が道路工事に於て受けてゐる賃金に不滿足なれば、他の勞働者と同じやうな賃金を得られる之等の仕事に就いたがよいと提議する次第である。

右の返事を得た當キャンプでは二月廿七日午後食堂に於て各バンクハウス代表者會議を開き、菅谷委員長よりオタワ當局との經過及びオタワ當局よりの返信に關して報告あり、慎重協議の結果「キャンプ自余の運動より見て此の問題は一時保留する事として今後の機會を待つ」ことにし、今後の再轉住希望者に對しては自由の保護を確認するやう當地方道路キャンプ監督のエンジニアに要求することになつた。我々としては一二度の請願ぐらゐで容易に目的が達成できるものとは豫想してゐなかつたのであるけれども、此の運動を起すことによつて我々の待遇の上に當局の反省を促す資料ともなれば、まんざら不成功であつたとも考へられず、且つ之によつて他方面の産業へ轉出する自由が許されたのであるから今後再轉住を希望するものゝ爲めには從來の如き不都合な拘束が除かれる事になつたわけである。

尚將來のバンクハウス代表者會議で日本人キャンプの經常費として[illegible]料を集める一件を協議決定した。又最近赤十字よりの慰問品として當ラインのキャンプへ[illegible]を通して日本赤十字よりの慰問品として當方面の各キャンプへも相當數の寄贈が配布され一同感謝してゐるが、タシメ[illegible]からは同地の在留者へ贈られた慰問品の中から醤油、味噌、[illegible]等を當方面の各道路キャンプへ分與してくれたので一同は併せて感謝してゐる。

（ヒラマッド通信）日本赤十字社よりの慰問品として醤油一小樽[illegible]が届き皆が喜んで頂いてゐる。又醤油も[illegible]に缺乏してゐた際なので皆が大いに感謝してゐる。

味噌が出來ました
直ぐに御注文下さい

コミッションで經營のタシメ釀造所で製造中の味噌を賣り出すことが出來るやうになりました。

此の味噌は日本人によつて造られた上等品で二十九斤入りだけで値段はホープ渡しで一斤十五仙であります。

御注文は晩市ホーマー街三六〇のビーシーセキュリテーコミション事務所へ直接にマネーオーダーを添へてお送り下さい。二十九斤、四弗三十五仙以下の御注文には應じられません。カナダのどこへでも運賃はコレクトで發送いたします。

失望や遅滞の遅れるのを避けるために直ぐに御注文下さい。

◎醤油は二ヶ月後には賣りに出せる豫定です。其の時が來たら直ぐにお知らせします。

B. C. Security Commission
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

慰問品配付
リルエットでも

（リルエット通信）三月早々に日本赤十字社よりの慰問品が當カリブー地方[illegible]へ[illegible]ボータス[illegible]たるブリッヂリヴァー[illegible]十の湖尾近くのシートン[illegible]で此の際五ヶ村の代表者が會見に集まり分配する手筈をしたところ當局よりカムループス地方に在る日本人四百名を含む「二世」が配付もれになつてゐるといふ知らせがあつたので結局六ヶ村に分ける事となり當地代表[illegible]人氏は次の如く當地の分を受領して歸村した。

△醤油十樽△味噌三十斤入△茶六十五包

三月十二日右の品を協議の上各戸へ配分して一般に供給し[illegible]名の日本人に公平に分配、一同は感謝してゐる。猶リルエット日本人村の議事部も近く總會を開き本年度の計畫につき協議する筈（リルエット生）

スローカン
三地區委員決定

（スローカン通信）スローカン地方三地區の日本人委員會役員改選の結果次の如く決定した。

◇ポポフ ―― ▲會長井手律▲副會長寺北正雄▲議長後藤喜久司▲副議長平松豊▲會計青山小四郎▲監査役松下一郎 岡田健二郎▲幹事川尻岩一▲幹事補佐木下義一

◇ベイファーム ―― ▲會長川崎茂▲副會長德永嘉太郎▲議長栃澤光仁▲副議長石黒文吉▲會計田中治雄 神田良雄▲監査役戸田幸盛 森助四郎 土田哲二郎

◇スローカンシティー ―― ▲委員長赤木正太▲副委員長賀部隆照▲會計外川三郎▲幹事[illegible]行義一▲副議長山本武▲議長鹿谷敏二郎▲監査役松本市十郎 長前波新一 上田種吉 吹元虎與▲教育部長小畑新九郎▲消防部長福田善義▲農業部長森原順一▲文庫部長伊吹末次郎

技倆を發揮する二世たち
モントレーキのソーミルにて

（モントレーキ通信）當地はカムループスの東北三十一哩、ヴァーノンへ通ずるシーメス鐵道沿線に位してゐる。

昨年三月半サンドンより四家族とパインヴューより獨身者十余名がボンドサインに應じ製材會社の人手不足を補ふため雇はれて來たのが日本人が入つてきた最初で、其後增加して今では五十名近くの日本人が散在的に住んでゐる。製材會社でも日本人の勤勉ぶりは昨年の製材記録を示し、殊に此の頃の業績は未經驗だつた二世青年達が工場内の重要な職場を受持ち益々好成績で用ひられてゐるのは、最近東部に於ける二世達の目ざましい進出と共に技倆發揮として誠に嬉しいことである。此の冬は雪も少く寒さも大したことはなかつたが一時十キの凍結のためクリスマス以來運轉を中止し、本年の增産を目ざして大改修を行ふべく目下日系人全部も此仕事についてゐる。一方在留日本人とモントレーキ住民との關係も極めて親和的で、公立學校へ日系兒童の入學を拒否した以外は一つとして不快な空氣は見られず、何故に入學を拒否したか不思議に思はれる位親切である。又知的でもある。日系學童の公校入學拒否は日本人移住當初二名の排日家が餘計な運動をして村民を煽動し署名をあつめて州政府文部大臣に提出したことによると云はれるが、其の公立學校の方では時々クリスマス[illegible]教師が[illegible]で[illegible]あるが、日本人の方では大した期待では[illegible]の方でローズメリー[illegible]から吉田浦里子嬢を聘して寺子屋を開き目下七名の學童が熱心に勉強してゐる。

ビーシー出身の二世牧師
シカゴのバプテスト教會副牧師に就任

（シカゴ發）ビーシー州[illegible]出身の[illegible]用寛氏は當地[illegible]バプテスト教會の副牧師に任命された。[illegible]のバプテスト教會の[illegible]牧師として[illegible]ロサンゼルスの二世に對して[illegible]してゐたが、最近シカゴのホームミッション傳道局の招聘により當地へ赴任。同教師は日系二世として[illegible]の[illegible]年を[illegible]の[illegible]保太郎氏[illegible]

二月中の東行者

（アルバータ州ピクチュアビュート通信）當地では[illegible]送別會のため三月十八日夜[illegible]を開催した。

二月中にビーシー州から東部へ轉出した者は次の如くだとセキュリテーコミションから發表された。

▲オンタリオ州南部三三三▲アルバータ州九六▲マニトバ州五五▲モントリオール[illegible]▲ウイニペッグ一▲合計五二二

◉結婚 ▲ニウデンバーの大村正在君と濱中正子嬢（[illegible]吉氏長女）は三月廿六日同地[illegible]教會にて[illegible]牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行、[illegible]の途に上つた▲アルバータ州[illegible]の古川本次氏[illegible]代嬢と

一月五日△元ミッションの[illegible]嬢氏と岡本[illegible]代子嬢と一月二十[illegible]同地傳教會に[illegible]△元スチヴストンの[illegible]氏と[illegible]△[illegible]の河村[illegible]嬢[illegible]二月廿六日[illegible]牧師司式にて結婚式擧行、[illegible]名[illegible]氏宅にて披露した。

死亡

▲ポプオフ[illegible]牧野[illegible]夫人[illegible]日自宅に於て病死▲レモンクリーク[illegible]二月十九日死去[illegible]▲サンドン[illegible]▲二月中旬[illegible]▲ニウデンバー[illegible]二月十三日[illegible]

時計修繕 全般に亘り弊工業

▲時計材料[illegible]各方面より時計修繕の御用命は[illegible]に應じます

スローカンシティー 重田房造

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
Box No. 19, Slocan City, B.C.

時計修繕業

▲[illegible]

田邊平五郎

● [illegible] repair [illegible] make of watch.
● Please send by registered mail to avoid confusion. Repaired watches will be sent C.O.D. to the post office.

HEIGORO TANABE,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
[illegible], B.C.

『東洋人は不信で頼りにならぬ』と悪口

參政權附與案に反對を表明したピーアソン勞働相に 州內の東印度人と支那人が取消しと謝罪を要求

（ヴイクトリア發）シーレーテコの提出した東印度人に參政權を附與せよといふ案に反對を表明した州政府のピーアソン勞働相が「東洋人は『非協同的で頼りにならない』」と言明したのに對し、ピーシー州內の東印度人と支那人は大に憤慨し勞働相に對して右の言明を取消すと共に公けに謝罪せよと要求してをり、勞働相に抗議の手紙を出すと共に代表者がヴイクトリアに乗込んで勞働相に會見したが結果は未だ滿足すべきものでないと云はれてゐる。右に關する東印度人と支那人の言ふところは次の如くである。

△東印度人の側に於ては全然過失がないなどゝは主張しないが、不誠で不誠實なる個人といふ者は如何なる社會にでもある。不都合な者は法律によつて處罰されるのであり、一二の不都合な者がある爲に彼の屬する全社會が非難される謂はれはない。

△ピーアソン氏の言明は偏見にもとづける甚だ不公正にして理不盡なるものでありナチス的な態度である。彼が何を言はうと東印度人と支那人の參政權問題は依然として存在する。殊に東印度人は英國臣民である。彼らの參政權を拒否することはアトランチック憲章の精神に反する。市民としての基本的な權利を認める事なくして如何にして壓政と奴隷、壓迫と非寬大とを除くことが出來るか。

△勞働市場に於ける東印度人や支那人が賃金と勞働條件に關して白人勞働者よりも割の惡い立場にあるのは彼らとして如何とも出來ない事である。吾々と雖も同じ標準のもとに生活したいのだが政治的、經濟的な平等なる權利が與へられてゐないのでそれが出來ないのである。

△あゝ云ふ事を言はれては次のヴイクトリーボンド募集に對する支那人の支持の上に大なる障害を及ぼすであらう。東洋人に關して言及する場合も少し氣をつけるがよい。

最高の記録

ピーツ勞働 日本人の賃金

（レスブリッヂ發）アルバータ州勞働聯盟は過般アルバータ州政府にに提出した勞働立法要求の中に於て「日本人は低賃金勞働の要素であつて白人と競爭にならぬ」などゝ述べてゐたが、ピーツ勞働に關しては右は全く根據なきことであつて事實は次の如くであるとレスブリッヂ・ヘラルド紙は報じてゐる。ピーツ勞働のカントラクト賃金は曾ては一エーカー十八弗であつたのだが一九四三年のカントラクト賃金は一エーカー廿七弗から卅三弗に引上げられ、同產業に於ける未曾有の高記録を示してゐるのである。

カルガリーの排日

（カルガリー發）當市のユニオンパッキング・プラントに二人の日本人を雇傭したいといふ問題につきカルガリー市會は六對六の贊否で結着せず市長のキャスチングヴォートによつて之を拒否する事になつた。反對者の中には市內に五百五十名もの失業者があるので日本人を雇ふ必要はないと主張した者があつた。

差別的言辭

取締りの法案

（トロント發）オンタリオ州議會は「人種や信條の如何に關して差別的な言辭を弄する發刊物を阻止する」といふ法案に對し第二讀會を通過した。之に對してトロント選出の進步保守黨代議士マクフアイーだけが反對意見を述べ採決に際しても彼だけが反對投票した。ドリウ首相は政府が此案を提出したのは何も言論の自由を拘束する積りからではないことを説明したが、マクフイー代議士は同案は「時宜を得ざる行き過ぎである」として反對し、これを通過したら政談演説も自由には出來なくなるだらうと言つた。

一世がトロントで

飲食店開業申請

（トロント發）元晩香坡に居た二世平井繁雄氏より市內に於てレストラントを開業したいと云ふ申請があつたのをトロント市の警察委員會では次の集會まで決定を見合せることになつた。右平井氏のためにはトロント大學のヤカーデー敎授と合同敎會のコバーン博士とはカナダ生れ二世に對する戰後の待遇問題にまで言及して大に擁護して問題は日系人であるが故に此申請を拒否するのか。そしてまたトロントは人種的差別待遇を敢てするところとして知られることになるかといふ一點にあるを言明した。

小田武夫君

トロントで傷死

（トロント發）當市東クイーンス街四二六のパックス製衣工場に働いてゐた日系二世小田武夫君（二三）は三月八日三十呎の高さをエレヴエーターのシャフトに落して重傷、セント・マイコルス病院にて三時間後に死亡した。小田君は商品を積んだトラックをエレヴエーターに押入れ一旦其所を去つた際地階に居た從業員がチエーンを引いたのでエレヴエーターは降下したが、ゲートがしまらなかつたので歸つて來た小田君はそれと氣づかずにエレヴエーターに足を踏み入れ墜落したものだらうと見られてゐる。トロントには小田君の兄や姉がをり、將來有爲の靑年と嘱目されてゐたので一同から惜しまれてをり、元スチブストンの故小田茂三郎氏五男で母堂はカスローに居る。

「同化と再定住できぬもの」

日本送還をグリン代議士が主張

（モントリオール發）ハワード・グリーン代議士は最近當市の婦人カナデアン・クラブで演説した所で日本人問題に關して前政府がピーシー州の抗議に耳を貸けなかつた結果として今や此の問題はカナダの西部と東部に於ける如何なる問題よりも激しい反目を來してゐると言ひ、ピーシー州議會では一九〇〇年から一九〇七年にかけてナタール・アクト（移民に對し言語試驗をする法）を通過したにも拘らず前政府が之を拒否したことや日本人移民は一九〇七年以來一ケ年四百名に、一九二九年からは百五十名に限定され開戰當時の在加日本人は二萬四千餘人であるが之は米國の日系人と比較するとき總人口に對する割合は米國の倍であるとて、ピーシー州としては之に大なる關心を持つてゐるのだと主張し、日本人移民に關して最も重大視せねばならぬことは彼らが歸化しても日本の國籍を保持してゐることであり日本政府は之らの日系人に對して支配權を持つてゐるのが日本人への門戶を開いて國にとつての脅威であると言ひ、戰後に於ける日本人の再定住を假在はカナダ全體の問題であることを強調し

白人と東洋人とお互に友好的にミックスしない者は夫々の國內に恒久的には居住させないといふ協約を作り、其のためには交換することもよからうし、カナダに於て再定住し得ない大部分の日本人は日本が元領有してゐた所へ送り返したらよからうと提議した。

◎

（コーツネー發）當地の歸還兵協會とコモックス農・產協會はニール代議士に對して戰後に日本人を追放することを主張する請願書を作つてくれと要請してゐる。ピーシー州內は勿論カナダ各地に廻すと云ふのである。右に關してニール代議士の寄越した手紙には「斯うしたペチションに對してサインを求め得るのはピーシー州外では歸還兵團體だけである。シーシーエフは斯ういふ事には反對だし、或產業の首腦者らは未だに低賃金にしてよく働く勞働者をほしがつてゐる」と書いてゐる。

（晩香坡發）先週ホテル・ジオージアに於て開催のピーシー理髮業組合では戰後に日本人がピーシー州に歸つて來て床屋を再開業することに反對するといふ決議を通過し、州政府に對しバーバース・アクトを修正して日本人の理髮業を禁ずることを要求することになつた。戰前の日本人の床屋は約九十軒あつたが、彼らは標準が低くて「カット・レートの方法」を採用してゐたので白人の理髮業者は殆ど競爭が出來なかつたと云ふのである。

◎

（カムループス發）カムループス商業會議所は今週の集會で、當地方の日本人總てを追出して了ふことを要求する事になつた。當地附近のトムソン・ヴァレーで四百名の日本人が土地を手に入れてゐると報告されてゐるといふのであり右の要求には歸還兵團體や市會も協力してくれることになつてゐると云ふが市民も日本人が市內に出てくる日を制限したがつてゐると云はれる。

●出生 ▲ブルエットの木下軍三氏夫人は昨年十一月下旬、小山幡次郎氏夫人は二月上旬何れもブリッヂリヴァーの宮崎病院にて男兒を分娩母子共に健全

本紙援助を感謝
▲マグナー・ベー、名和[illegible]氏より女婚結婚記念にニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂き紙上に深く感謝いたします。ニューカナデアン

今回左の如く氣付宛を變更致しました
アルバータ州ピクチュアビュート郵函一一〇 宮下[illegible]
K. MIYASHITA, P. O. Box 110, Picture Butte, Alberta

夫 **三次郎** 儀突如風邪にてニューデンバー、スローキャン病院にて加療中の處藥石効なく三月十日[illegible]死去致候間生前の知己諸彥に謹告仕候、尚三月十三日ニューデンバーにて告別式執行[illegible]ご多忙中遠方より[illegible]ご會葬被下且つ[illegible]御厚情に[illegible]略儀乍ら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

妻 池上 [illegible]
長男 池上 [illegible]
三女 [illegible]
四女 [illegible]
親戚 [illegible]
友人 [illegible]

夫 **志賀宅馬** 儀[illegible]ブルエット村自宅にて[illegible]死去仕候[illegible]ご多忙中[illegible]御厚情[illegible]紙上を以て[illegible]

妻 [illegible]
ブルエット村代表 [illegible]
友人 [illegible]

夫[illegible]儀[illegible]入院加療中の處[illegible]二月二十五日[illegible]行[illegible]各方[illegible]厚く[illegible]御禮申上候

二月二十五日 レモンクリーク
妻 [illegible]
長男 [illegible]
長女 [illegible]
次男 [illegible]
次女 [illegible]
レモンクリーク [illegible]

妻 **さくゑ** 儀（岡山縣人[illegible]）病氣療養中の處藥石効なく三月二日[illegible]死去仕り[illegible]葬儀執行に際しご多忙中にも拘らず[illegible]紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

三月七日
夫 [illegible]
[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙一月四十仙
前金六ケ月二弗一ケ年四弗

編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
社員　前田一東
同　池野順大
同　村瀬能治

社説

平等な機會を與へよ

東洋人の生活標準引上の爲に

先週のビーシー州議會に於て、ビーアソン勞働相がなした聲明に對し東印度人と支那系カナダ人の一團から行はれた反駁は、彼等の言はんとするところを充分に述べたものであつた。勞働相は、ビーシー州の進歩的なる勞働立法制定に關しては與つて力ある人だと思はれるのであるが、シーシーエフの提出した東印度人に參政權附與案には反對したのである。それのみでなく勞働相は、州内の東洋人を一束的に「團體の出來ない、不誠實にして非協同的である」總べの者等をもつてケナし、總體として生活標準を維持する力のないものであると非難したのである。

これは、勿論、古い〳〵議であ る。それは今から七十年も前に初めて支那人移民がカナダに渡來した時にきかれたことである。そして此の非難は一九〇七年の反東洋人暴動の起つた際に最も高調されたものである。而してそれは、政治家共の最も有効なる道具として時代から次代へと繼承されてきたが、獨自であり、最近の歴史では他の東洋人に比して經濟的狀態の改善に一段と積極的努力を示してきた日系カナダ人に對してさへ、これを非難攻撃する主要題目として使はれてきたところのものである。そして此の事實こそは、日本人移動が叫ばれた要因としては、寧ろ「軍事的安全の上から」といふことより以上に重くとられた觀があつたのである。そしてまたそれは現在唱へられてゐるところの、戰後に沿岸から日本人を驅逐せよと要求する主要原因ともされてゐるのである。

州政府勞働相としては東洋人勞働者に關していろ〳〵の困難を感じてゐるとビーアソン勞働相は苦情を述べてゐるが、それは何も同氏の揚言とは思はない。「勞働市場に於て、外人系のものを團體交渉のために組織することが容易でないことは疑ひのないところであつて、雇主の方としては外人系勞働者はたやすく搾取できると考へるであらうし、一方組織勞働者の方では外人系勞働者に對して偏見と不信を持つだらうからして、それらの點からビーアソン氏の言ふ如き、苦情も起つてくるのであらう。

しかしながら、勞働相は斯うした事態に對して夫れを明確に分析し乃至は其の事態を間違ひなく理解しようとしたことはないもの、如くである。その反對に、彼は、困難事態の解決を阻害することにしかならぬ理不盡なる偏見によつてのみ之を見てゐる如くであることが、新聞報道による彼の「ステートメント」によつて判るのである。

問題解決の途が、シーシーエフが常に主張してゐる、大衆のための其のプログラムに於て見出される事は甚だ明白である。即ち、シーシーエッフは勞働者の收入の低い部分に、一般に行はれてゐる勞働標準を得られる機會を與ふべきであると主張してゐるのである。ビーシー州の政治屋の中に、低い生活標準に甘んじてゐるグループは夫れを享樂するために故意さうしてゐるのだなどゝ放言する者があるなどは沙汰のかぎりと言はなければならぬ。東洋人勞働者は、主として人種的差別觀念からくる弱い立場にあるために、低い收入にも甘んじ、彼等がそれを選ぶには非ずして、餘儀なくして低い生活標準に於て生存しなければならぬことになつてゐるのである。斯く彼等の低い標準は、不可避的に一般の勞働標準にも惡影響を及ぼすに至るのである。しかしながら、若し彼等に、政治的にも經濟的にも平等なる機會を與へるならば、彼等は其の收入が増す速度に應じて其の生活標準を引上げて行くこと必定である。

この點に關してレスブリッヂヘラルド紙は極めて適切なることを報じてゐる。即ちアルバータ州の勞働統制が、日系カナダ人勞働者の低い標準なるものを非難したのに對して同紙は、移動日本人ビーツ勞働者が、彼等にあらゆる機會をとらへて、ビーツ勞働の賃金引上げに努力し、今や同産業に於ける最高記録の賃金を制定せしめてゐる事を指摘してゐるのである。

去る一九三三年にビーシー州政府の經濟・統計局が「東洋人の生活標準」につき科學的に公平なる調査を行つたことがあるが、此の結果に徴しても、東洋人といへども生活標準の高揚に努力するものであることが判明してゐるのである。其の結論には次の如く述べられて居る。

「ビーシー州に永住するものゝと思はれる日本人及支那人の家族の習慣や行狀を調べて判つた事は、經濟的方面は財政的條件を彼等に與へさへすれば、彼等は同様な職業に從事してゐる白人同様に生活標準を漸次引揚げるものであるといふことだ」

東洋人に平等なる機會を與へることは、ビーアソン勞働相自身をも含めて、ビーシー州の權限内にあることである。若し一と度彼等に其の機會を與へんか、州の勞働者が直面してゐるといふ困難事の多くを取除くことに如何ばど寄與するか知れないであらう。さうしたら、勞働相自身も、東洋人の問題に於て不信を行つたりごまかしをしたりする者は、ごく少數にしかないことを見出して讃歎驚異することであらう。

注目さるべき輿論の動向

カナダの日本人に關しては色々と悲觀すべき叫びがあげられてゐるのではあるが、事態を注意深く觀察するときは「日本人問題」まで然も合理的に解決する途は之をカナダ國家全體の責任として認めることであるといふ主張が漸次擡まつてゐることを感判る。

而して此の責任なるものが經伝す强調されて來た結果、或程度の効果をもたらしてゐる如くでもある。而して又日本人を一時的又は恒久的に受容れることに公然と反對してゐたところでも、或程度まで彼等の意見を緩和したことが見られる。これは、言ふまでもなく、カナダ人の自由とデモクラシー的な思想と共に、移住日本人自身が新社會に適應すべく努力を示した結果であり、吾々の感謝するところである。

しかしながら、斯うした好ましき傾向が、ロッキー以東に於ける程にビーシー州に於ては見られないといふことは注目しなければならぬことである。ビーシー州に於ては沿岸も奥地もともに、戰後の問題解決に關して依然として反日的言辭を繰返してゐるのである。此のことは、いはゞインテリアタウンに於て最も露骨に感じられなければならぬことである。例へばグリーン代議士などは「再定住しない大多數の者は戰後には日本へ送り返すべきである」と主張してゐるのであるが、此の懸案に對しては、日系人を全面的に差別取扱ひして追放することには反對するであらう大多數のカナダ人も、それを甚だ合理的であると考へるかも知れないのである。

此の輿論が日本人の將來にとつて重要なる要點をなすものであることは言ふまでもないが、それと[illegible]にもう一つ考へなければならぬことがある。現在の政策の實行に當つてゐる政府當局の態度も理解もまた戰後の解決に重大影響を[illegible]すものであることは否定ないであらう。即ち目下政府の方針を實行しようとしてゐる當局機關の態度は、やがては輿論に於て好ましく[illegible]として理解されるであらうと考へられるのである。日系人を定住の點に當つてゐるタワ[illegible]文官や日本人轉住局長が、[illegible]る所に依ると日系人が色々なグループに關して[illegible]つゝある傾へといふものが、戰後の[illegible]に際して、大なる參考として取上げられるであらうことを見のがせないのである。

讀者におねがひ

◇氏名の脇に記してある日數は新聞代の期限を示した日です。それより前に前金を下さるやうお願ひします

◇ポスタルノートで御送金下さる場合はペンでない右の方のクーポンをとつて無効にする方があります。御注意下さい

◇マネーオーダーとポスタルノートは普通郵便で屆きますが現金の場合は必ず「書留」にして下さい

一層盛んになる野菜作り

アルバータ州移住日本人の間で

(カズロー發)南部アルバータ州に移住してゐる日本人農家の間では、昨年から試みられてゐる野菜作りが今年は一層盛んになるであらうと、アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの田尻十郎氏は語つてゐる。田尻氏は元ミッションで蒔作りをしてゐた人で現在ピクチュアビュートで六十エーカーのビーツ作りをカントラクトしてをり、右はインテリアタウンに居る友人の家族の不幸に際して訪問中にニューカナデアンを訪ねての話であるが、昨年好成績だつたのに鑑みて本年は多くの日本人がポテトー、キャロット、アニオンなどの主要農産物耕作に從事することになるであらうと云ふのであつて、イリゲーションの利く土地は幾らでも借られるし作りさへすれば買手はいくらでもあり出荷に際しては政府の役人が檢査してくれるし地主も政府當局も之には協力してくれるのである。たゞ一つ困難なのは野菜の收穫期はビーツのそれよりも少し早いだけで殆ど同じになるところから餘程手の揃つた家でなければ之には手を出せず、しかしやりさへすれば好い收入になると云ふ事である。

斯うしてポテトーなどから移住日本人は生活を築いてゐるのだが、何といつてもアルバータは寒しはノンキ充しみんな健康で、婦人がお産のために入院するのと若い人々の間に盲腸炎患者があつて入院するのを除いては、老人も之と云つて病氣するものもなく、消息もラヂオも旅行も自由――とにかく皆元氣でゐます。」と田尻氏は語つてゐるが、インテリアタウンに關しては「あちらで人々が心配してゐるほどでなく、寧ろ好い狀態で、食料品の値段などもタマゴやポークを除くのほかは先づ大体同じだと見られます」とて、總体として仕事の出來ない老人や幼少な子供のある家庭にはインテリアタウンの方が好いかも知れないと言つてゐる。南アルバータ州に移住した者の狀態は特に住居など二年前に比べると大に改善されたといふ。

當局と會談

日本人委員が

(コールデール發)南北兩區の日本人ビーツ働き委員會の役員は三月一日コールデールに於てコリンズ轉住局長、マスター工場支配人、ラッセル・ゴーチボッグ議員と會談して、事業の實際、轉入の人數、教育、ヘイ收穫の設業料、ビーツ勞働者のカントラクト賃金、參加者各種の問題について懇談した。懇談して此地區の參加者はコールデールの委員から要求に招待されて更にいろ〳〵と懇談した。出席代表者は次の通り。

▲南方地區――(レイモンド)首元、中島、南條、田村、佐藤(コールデール)小開、高田、野村、大南(テーバー・バーンウェル)森、角野村

▲北方ピクチュアビュート……池端、磯貝、植村

目に見ねて知る協同することの有難さ

ホープ十一哩キャンプ購買組合 一組合員

こゝのロード・キャンプに購買組合が生れたのは一九四二年六月一日でありました。創立當時は或事情のため一時は經營困難の狀態にまで陥りましたが其後金井、玉井、石井の三氏をはじめ一、二の會員諸氏の獻身的努力と各期における實務主任の熱誠なる勤務とによつて日に増し堅實の歩みを見ると共に、現在では實に有用且つ組合員に利益をもたらすものとなつて居ります。吾々組合員一同は此の仕事に携はつて努力してくれてゐる諸氏に對し常々大なる敬意を表すると共に感謝してゐるのであります。

そもそも此の購買組合を設けるに至つた動機は、我々ロード・キャンプ勞働者の日用品の購入に便宜を得るためで、其利益によつてウエルフエアを産み出すのが目的であります。即ち當キャンプはホープの町から東南に向つて十一哩山奥へ入り込んだ人家もなく從つて商店もない、實に不便な地點にあるのであります。其の爲め購買組合が出來るまではタバコ一つ買ふにもソープ一つ求めるにも白人に頼んで一々ホープの商店から買つて來て貰ひ、世話して下さる方には各自が月々に手數料を支拂つたのであります。又必要なる共有物一個買ふにも零細な醵金の中から各自が金を出しあつて買求めたものであります。

それが現在では此不便な山峽の僻地に居てタバコ類はじめ日用品は申すに及ばず大抵の仕事着に到るまで何不自由なく普通の小賣店よりは安く買へた上に、數種づゝの新聞、雜誌の購讀料は勿論、ラヂオの電池取換等々も全部は組合の利益金で支拂つてをります。

此のほかに、組合員中にて不幸にして病氣又は負傷のため一週間以上勞働不能になつた場合は其の日數に應じて見舞金を贈ることになつてゐます。現在組合員は約七十名でありますが、毎月末に發表される決算表によりますと、少い月で二、三名、多い月には五、六名が其恩惠に浴してをります。私も不幸にして既に二回までも其恩恵にあづかつた一人であります。

そして組合員や組合員家族中にて死亡者のある場合代表者を派遣する時には其代表に對する諸費金から香奠に到るまで全部組合店の利益金でまかなつてをります。何しろ營業費のいらぬ店のことであるから、それでもまだ剰餘金が出來ますので月々相當の配當金を組合員に分ることが出來るのを一同大喜びです。どうか此のキャンプの存する限りは繼續して欲しいものと希望してをります。勿論其の任に當られる委員諸氏や商店主任の心勞のほどは充分察しるのでありますけれども、此上ともに一層努力をお願ひ申します。

「小我をすて、大我に就く」

ホープにて 一道路工夫

私達がこゝの道路キャンプへ移動を命ぜられて來たのは一昨年の三月であつたから此三月で丸二年になる。其當時集まつて來た連中は社會のあらゆる方面からであつて、職業、經驗の違ふものが雜然としてゐた。都會の人もをれば田舎の人もをる。百姓もをれば漁者もをる。店主、店員から山林勞働者や製材所働きは申すに及ばず、學校の教員からアンマさんに到るまでをつたのである。

そこで斯んな色々の人で果してキャンプ全体が步調を合せて平和な生活を營つ事が出來るだらうかと心配されたものであつたが、事實はそれが全くの杞憂にすぎなかつたのである。大体移動の動機が動機だつたので、みんなが一致團結して一死なば諸共一といつたやうな一種の悲壯な覺悟があり、みな純な氣持で、自分勝手な利己的な考へや個人的な感情は淨化されてゐたからである。

ところが、日がたつにつれて、さうした美しい感情はだんだん薄らいで行くといふ悲しむべき有様が目立つやうである。誰しも自分の利害や個人的の感情はあるのだが、此際そんな不純な心持は一切すてゝ全体と融和して行きたいと思ふ。自分の意見が全体と調和されない場合はきれいに己れ一人の罪として、所謂小我をすてゝ大我に就く事をつとめたいと思ふ。又組合や委員會等で見受けることだが、いらさうな揚りよがりの不快まで持つてゐるため、無理にも自分の主義主張を通さうとしたり周圍の人々を馬鹿にして白い眼で見下すやうな連中がをるが、そんな者が一人でも居ると不愉快であるばかりでなく會全体の統一を缺くことになる。

私達は近頃キャンプの薪切をしてゐるので、いつも鋸を見て思ふことだが、今使つてゐる六尺の鋸には小齒が七十二本と中齒十七本ある。之が全部高低なく揃つてをれば鋸は手輕に切れて行くが、僅一本でも高いのや曲つたのがある時には引ツ掛つて切れるものではない。それと同じで大勢の中に融け込めないで、何時も引ツ掛つてばかり居るとキャンプ全体が重くて動けなくなるかもしれない。そんな人はいつかは全体から孤立[illegible]れ落伍して行かねばならぬことになる。それは他の責任ではなくて自ら然ら仕向けた其人自身のせゐに外ならぬ。世の中は木材を鋸きより鋸きに就くが如く一切が素直なく運ばれて行くものであるから、こゝに自分から落伍して行く[illegible]から考へて見れば他と調和するの必要を悟ると思ふ。

終り迄耐えしのぶもの

スローカン 木下寅一

私は一昨年の夏スローカン鎭で三男を病死させてから、クリスト教信者になり其後同年十一月に家族全部で聖公會で洗禮を受け、毎日曜日早朝の聖餐式に心を潔め禮拜に於ける牧師の說教を聽き、有らゆる機會に神に對して感謝と祈りを捧げる事を日課の一つとしてをります。

大戰爭の勃發から日本人の總移動によつて我々日本人の受けた物質的の打擊は、其各個人々々の事情によつて違つた形ではありますが、其の受けた苦難の程度はありましても其の何れもが各當人にとつては一生忘れる事の出來ない大苦難であつた事には間違ひありません。

私は聖書を讀む事につとめてをります。或日マタイ傳廿四章を讀んで、それが現在の我々の生活と照し合せて餘りに多く教へられる點が何かありますので、何度も繰り返しては、處世のためと云ひましやうか、修養のためと云ひましやうか、兎に角心の落付かない時に繰り返しては將來の行手の光明を見出して居る次第です。そのマタイ傳の廿四章は本當に我々の現在の生活狀態を明確に描寫してあり又將來の道しるべとして有益であると思ひますので、こゝに記させていたゞきます。

イエス宮を出でゝ行き給ふとき、弟子達宮の建物を示さんとて近寄りければ、答へて言ひ給ふ「汝等此の一切の物を見ざるか。誠に汝等に告ぐ、此所に一つの石も崩されずしては石の上に遺らじ」イエス、オリブ山に坐し給ひたるに、弟子たち窃に來りて言ふ「我らに告げよ、此等の事は何時あるか、又汝の來り給ふと世の終とには何の兆あるか」イエス答へて言ひ給ふ「なんぢら人に惑されぬやうに心せよ。多くの者わが名を冒し來り、我はキリストなりと言ひて多くの人を惑さん。又汝ら戰爭と戰爭の噂とを聞かん、愼みて懼るな。斯る事はあるべきなり、されど未だ終にはあらず。即ち民は民に、國は國に逆ひて起たん。また處々に饑饉と地震とあらん。此等はみな產の苦難の始なり。その時人々汝等を患難に付し、また殺さん。汝等わが名の爲に凡ての國人に憎まれん。その時多くの人躓き、且互に付し、互に憎まん。多くの僞預言者起りて多くの人を惑さん。又不法の増すによりて多くの人の愛冷かにならん。されど終まで耐へ忍ぶ者は救はるべし。御國のこの福音は[illegible]

[illegible]

○「[illegible]」

[illegible]

酷寒賦

グリンウツド 木人

山の樹々霧氷の纖針にさらし

曇天空や風花除々で陽をちらす

上下より氷柱伸び合ふ廢坑道

雪積みに積んで睡る、や野バラの實

峰に樹氷の纖納並び旭眞ッ向

[illegible]けてありぬ牡丹雪

裏山の野鼠鳴る、空眞青

野鳩び不等熊のよに着ぶくれて

木の間坂スレー次ゲ流れ去る

あなやスレー自動車かすめ矢の如く

皮手袋の冷き觸感ポケットに

朝だ

朝

モントリオル 無名女

冬の朝だ
空がピカノ〜
凍てつくやうだ
どこかにマッチーど
音がしてゐる
ムラ何の音か知ら
アッそうだ
ストーヴの灰を落してゐる
火を燃やすために
一日のはじめ先づ第一に
火を燃やさなければ
ならぬだらう

見よ
教へられるではないか
われ〜の小さき
信仰の燈を先づ第一に
新しい朝朝に燃やさうではないか

その燈臺は
どこから
かゝそうだ聖書から
曉をついで新らし

Resettlement of Japanese Canadians

By Norman Fergus Black

● In compliance with suggestions from numerous readers, THE NEW CANADIAN is republishing here the article written by Dr. Norman Black for the Toronto Saturday Night. Many readers clipped the article, sending it into our office, urging that it be reprinted for wider circulation. One of these readers felt that the article would encourage both first and second generation in their efforts to be good citizens, and at the same time thought that it could be passed on to many interested Occidental friends.

● SATURDAY NIGHT, one of Canada's leading weekly journals, has taken an unbiased attitude toward the "Japanese question." It published the following note to Dr. Black's article:

"Distribution of Japanese Canadians more evenly throughout the territory of Canada is necessary to the solution of the racial problem. It cannot be effected without fair treatment to those people in the matter of expropriated property and some provision of capital for the establishment of non-property-owners in new homes. The hysterical animosity shown in some quarters arises from libellous stories of sabotage by Japanese in the U. S. and Canada which have been flatly contradicted by the authorities of both countries.

There is cause for deep concern in an apparent Canadian tendency to antipathies based upon differences in ancestral stocks. At present those suffering most from national or racial prejudice are our Canadian residents of Japanese ancestry. Of course we are at war with Germany and, until recently, we have been at war with Italy; nevertheless we have treated German and Italian Canadians, and even German and Italian nationals, with considerable magnanimity. However one recognizes something horribly suggestive of European fascism in the widespread hysterical animosity toward Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals resident in Canada.

In relation to these people there is clamor for public policies based upon racial hatred. Such passions do not require factual data to feed upon and are notoriously difficult to keep within bounds. Today the victims are our Japanese; tomorrow they are likely to include our Jews; the day after tomorrow, whom?

CONCENTRATION IN B. C.

Admittedly, the Japanese community in British Columbia involved us in puzzling problems. Indeed, for a generation British Columbia, sometimes by methods the wisdom of which is open to question, has been vainly trying to awaken eastern Canada to recognition of these problems. They had their genesis in Canadian laws and policies relative to immigration and naturalization and in other circumstances beyond British Columbian control. The over-whelming majority of Canada's Oriental immigrants were settling in a province the total population of which is comparable to that of Toronto. They were not numerous in relation to the population of Canada—of which they constituted only about one-fifth of one per cent—but they were embarrassingly numerous in relation to that of British Columbia. They provided an example of the familiar evils of undue geographical and occupational concentration on the part of an immigrant minority.

The rational cure for undue geographical and occupational concentration is geographical and occupational dispersion.

The federal authorities recognize this manifest truism and are trying to turn current evils to advantage by distributing across Canada those of our Japanese residents whose law-abiding habits and loyalty to Canada are not subject to doubt in official quarters. In this policy many of the second generation Japanese Canadians, and some even of the first generation, see their best hope for the future.

When the war with Nippon broke out, some 21,349 persons of Japanese ancestry were living in coastal British Columbia; about 1,200 elsewhere in the same province; some 600 in Alberta; and approximately 370 in the rest of Canada.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION

At the end of October 1943 they were distributed substantially as follows: 3,153 in Alberta; 159 in Saskatchewan; 1,120 in Manitoba; about 2,247 (inclusive of all internees, who were 446 in number) in Ontario; about 270 in Quebec; one in Maritime Provinces and 19 in Yukon Territory; and the balance, about 16,269, in British Columbia. Of the 21,349 expelled from the defence zone, somewhat over 29% had moved east. Recently the Selective Service authorities have been taking a hand in the game and several scores of Japanese resident in British Columbia have been ordered east to jobs with higher priority rating; but it is to be remembered that most of the able-bodied Japanese still in the Pacific province are already engaged in occupations with high priorities,—cutting badly needed fuel for example.

It is evident that present policies are not very rapidly effecting such distribution of residents of Japanese stock as is desirable in their own interests and in the interests of Canada.

The fault does not lie with the B. C. Security Commission. Its attitude and services deserves public gratitude. That it has made mistakes, nobody denies; but the real reason for its failure to bring about any large scale dispersion of our Japanese residents lies in the task which, under present public policies of provincial and federal authorities, is and must remain impossible.

That those authorities realize these facts can scarcely be doubted. Apparently, however, they do not think that public opinion is sufficiently well-informed to endorse the policies for which the circumstances obviously call.

The difficulties of the situation have been augmented by the deliberate dissemination of all manner of groundless accusations and misinformation.

One still hears it alleged that wholesale sabotage and fifth column activities on the part of Japanese Americans in Hawaii show that these are people who do not deserve confidence. The reply is obvious. In the first place, there is something the matter with the ethics and logic of those who insist upon punishing innocent people in this country on account of offenses committed by other people, in another country. In the second place, the alleged criminal treachery did not occur. Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary for War, has officially declared that "the War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack upon Pearl Harbor"; and Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported in terms still more emphatic and sweeping: "There was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that date." The evidence of Mr. Knox and a multitude of responsible local observers is unanimously to the same effect.

In every unselected group of sufficient size one may reasonably expect that there will be people of all sorts. People as people are very much like other people.

Easterners into whose communities a handful of these luckless refugees are admitted need have no fear of any resultant need deterioration of average standards in such matters as respect for law, the ethics of day-by-day relationships among neighbors, good manners, industry and the love of soap and water. Evil consequences need be feared only if the local community takes the arrival of the newcomers as a signal for an emotional debauch and the release of hateful passions previously held in restraint.

OBVIOUSLY CANADIAN

The suggestion that young people of Japanese stock, educated in Canadian schools and universities, are incapable of appreciating or sharing in occidental culture, or of being inspired with patriotic affection for this land of their birth, is a wicked or ignorant falsehood. I have had abundant opportunity for personal observation of the reaction of children of Japanese parentage to Canadianizing educational influences, and my judgements in that regard are supported by many others who have had intimate contracts with second generation Japanese Canadians. I am personally acquainted with numerous representatives of this group who are as thoroughly and as obviously Canadian in outlook as anyone in this Dominion. Many of them are at present eating their hearts out because precluded from service in the armed forces of Canada.

The Canadian authorities, civil and military, have been emphatic in their repeated statements that the evacuation of coastal Japanese was not motivated by any misconduct on their part and involved no reflection upon the loyalty of more than a small minority; and these there has been ample opportunity to segregate and intern for the duration.

If for military reasons involving the general security of Canada it had been necessary to evacuate Whites from any region in which they were resident, the evacuees would no doubt have been handsomely compensated; but these unfortunate people were of a different complexion, and their economic ruin, incidental to enforced migration, sits very lightly upon the conscience of Canada.

USE MONEY BETTER

However, it is costing Canada lots of money, and to what sums the maintenance of great racial ghettos and the perfectly legitimate and inevitable expenses of futile relocation policies may rise before peace is restored, nobody knows.

Perhaps we might expend this money to better advantage.

The movement from concentration settlements to employment in the East is continuous but desperately slow. In general the more enterprising of the younger people have already gone, and this means steadily deteriorating leadership among those left behind. Parental influence, always strong in a Japanese community, is frequently not on the side of dispersion. The older people naturally include a larger proportion of folk whose Canadianization has been less thorough than that of the second generation. They resent the disruption of their families. Moreover—and this is very important—their confidence in the good faith of Canadian authorities has been seriously weakened. It cannot be restored without changes in policy. And when sixteen or seventeen thousand law-abiding people sit down tight, they are not easily moved, unless even the mere semblance of democratic procedure be abandoned.

PRACTICABLE SOLUTION

Only one solution seems practicable.

All Japanese property the transfer of which seems necessary in the public interest should be expropriated at a fair price, not peddled to private buyers who look upon the Tenth Commandment as suspended "for the duration." In cases where government purchase does not provide the capital necessary for re-establishment, this Dominion must recognize its moral obligation; it must, if necessary, advance the first payments on the purchase of new homes and of such eqipment as may be essential for self-support. The dispersion at which the governmental authorities are aiming must be made not only economically possible but economically attractive.

The policy here advocated as just and necessary to achieve the geographical and occupational dispersion of our Japanese Canadians is one that will pay us big dividends, irrespective of what procedures may be adopted after the war is over. All disaffected persons of Japanese origin should of course be sent back to Japan, together with any others of their stock who may go voluntarily. Few will so choose. They are having a hard time of it, but most of them have lived too long in a democracy ever to go back to such a state as Japan. Many of them know that in that land they would be more truly foreigners than here in Canada.

Few people in Canada think that it would be in the interests of any of the parties concerned to have the Japanese formerly resident in coastal British Columbia return en masse, though British Columbia can and should take care of its fair share of the evacuees. How in a democratic country it is going to be possible for the government to dictate to individual residents just where they are to live in time of peace, I do not know. And just in case we are not going to be able to liquidate them by exile or otherwise, Canada had better see to it that at the earliest possible moment they are helped to acquire homes so chosen that no new little Tokyos will arise in this country.

A substantial mortgage on a really desirable piece of property would provide the best insurance against premature removal from the place where the Japanese Canadian finds himself when the bells ring for peace.

Personal Notes Far and Near

ALBERTA NUPTIALS

Dan Cupid had a busy time in Alberta during the month of January tying three matrimonial knots.

Miss Kimiyo Kuramoto, formerly of Steveston, exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Suyeji Furukawa on January 5 at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church. Rev. Y. Kawamura read the ceremony.

On January 20, Miss Miyoko Fukumoto and Mr. Yasuo Tatebe formerly of Mission City said their [illegible] Butte Buddhist [illegible] Rev. Y. Kawamura officiated.

Coaldale was the scene of the [illegible] Miss Yoshiye Miki formerly of Whonnock, and Mr. [illegible] Yoshida, hailing from Steveston, joined the ranks of the newlyweds on January 25.

The marriage ceremony was held at the Coaldale Buddhist Church with Rev. Y. Kawamura officiating.

• • •

OMURA - HAMANAKA

The wedding ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church at New Denver on February 26 of Miss Masako Hamanaka and Mr. Shogo Omura, Rev. Hamma read the service. The reception was held at the New Market Hotel. The newlyweds went on a brief honeymoon trip.

Baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. F. Horizaki.

NAKAI - NABATA

Wedding bells tolled merrily in Vernon as Michiko, 1st daughter of Mr. Sutezo Nabata of Magna Bay, was married to Mr. Shoichiro Nakai, on February 26. Rev. Wheeler tied the matrimonial knot and Mr. H. Nabata was the baishakunin.

Thanks are extended from The New Canadian to Mr. Sutezo Nabata of Magna Bay for his donation in commemorating the marriage of his daughter.

• • •

BRIDGE RIVER STORK

Two newcomers made their appearance when the stork visited [illegible]. A boy was born last November to Mr. and Mrs. G. Kinoshita and a boy to Mr. and Mrs. F. Koyama in February. Mothers and babies all doing well, is the report from Dr. Miyazaki's hospital at Bridge River.

• • •

Mr. Stork paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Eiji Kishimoto (nee Sachiko Sumeshima) of Slocan City with a baby girl, Louise Mayumi on February 27.

OBITUARY

YUJIRO MURAKI

Funeral services for Mr. Yujiro Muraki who passed away at the Slocan Hospital on February 19 were held at the Lemon Creek Buddhist Church on February 23. Rev. D. Katatsu and Rev. R. Hirahara officiated. The deceased is survived by his wife, 3 sons and 3 daughters.

TAKUMA SHIGA

Mr. Takuma Shiga passed away at his home at Lillooet. Rev. O. Lindsay officiated at the funeral which was held on February 19.

MRS. KIKUYE MAKINO

The death is reported of Mrs. Kikuye Makino, wife of Mr. [illegible] Makino of Popoff, on March 2. Funeral services were held on March 6.

SANJIRO IKEGAMI

Sanjiro Ikegami, 71, formerly of Queensborough, B. C., passed away at the Slocan Community Hospital at New Denver, on March 10. Final funeral rites were ministered by Rev. S. Araki on March 13.

Shizuma MIYASHITA wishes to inform his friends of his change of address from P. O. Box 256 to P. O. Box 130, Picture Butte, Alta.

Hitting the Eastward Trail

A list of persons proceeding to eastern Canada during the month of February has been released by the Security Commission, and is published here. A total of 52 persons, including minor children, comprised the list.

FORT WILLIAM: Yoshitaro Inose, Yoshiko Maeda, Slocan.

MONTREAL: Sumiko Ikeda, Ikichi Ikebuchi, Slocan; Phyllis Tanaka, Yaeko Tanaka, Sadaichi Hirayama, Lemon Creek.

NEYS: Charles and Setsuko Mochizuki, New Denver.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO: Fuji Ezami, Mitsuyoshi Nitta, Kamloops; Fred [illegible] Sumi Nishi, Grand Forks; Frank A. Moritsugu, Kaslo.

Henry Kojima, Ken Omura, Hideo Okawara, Kiyotaro Yamamura, Sumi Yamamura, Masaki Yamamura, Tashme; Denhiro Kamada, Katsuyoshi Suzuki, S. Hinatsu, Misako Hinatsu and one minor child, Slocan; Eichi and M. Onishi and two minor children, New Denver; Haru Takenaka, Unekichi Takenaka, C. Wakabayashi, Yoshio Wakabayashi, [illegible] Hori, Tadashi Fujimoto, Michiko [illegible], Kiyomi, [illegible] Fujimoto, Sandon.

WELLING, Alta. Gonpei Fukunaga, Noriko, Elma, Mamoru, Namie Fukunaga and four minor children, Tashme.

WINNIPEG, Makato Otsu, Minto.

Toronto Youth Killed In Fall Down Elevator

The death is reported of Takeo Oda, 22-year old son of Mrs. Yukino Oda of Kaslo, as a result of an accident [illegible].

The Toronto Globe [illegible] reported that the young man fell 30 feet down a freight elevator shaft at The Pax Manufacturing Co., Queen Street E., succumbing to injuries three hours later in St. Michael's Hospital.

The report said that he had placed a truck of [illegible] on the elevator when [illegible] on the ground floor pulled the elevator chain. The elevator descended but the gate failed to work.

[illegible]

Here and There in B.C.

Greenwood Tops Red Cross Quota in Current Drive

GRAND FORKS, B. C.—Greenwood and District Branch has exceeded its original quota of $675.00 by the sum of $397.00 in the current Red Cross campaign, reported the Journalism Class of the Greenwood School in the Grand Forks Gazette. Returns from Kettle Valley, Rock Creek, Midway and the local Japanese committee have yet to come. Canvassers are still collecting in the Greenwood area.

Bob Kadoguchi Again Heads Tashme Youth Organization

TASHME.—Bob Kadoguchi was re-elected to lead the Tashme Youth Organization for the coming term.

Assisting him in office on the executive are:

Martha Hori, Yoshikazu Ono, vice-presidents; Mutsuko Sumi, recording secretary; Jean Uchikura, corresponding secretary; Kazuko Kawabe, Omiye Yano, treasurers.

Convenors are: Kay Machida, Mickey Yamamoto, Jack Matsui, service department; Sumi Ota, Fujio Inamoto, Shizuye Hayakawa, sports department; Sho Okawara, Susie Oki and George Kakino, entertainment department.

Following the election a social was held to the enjoyment of all members present. A lucky membership draw was held, with Harry Ishikawa winning the first prize, and Tommy Fujino the second prize chicken.

On February 19, T. Y. O. Members were given free tickets to attend the current show, "You Were Never Lovelier" starring Rita Hayworth and Fred Astaire.

Slocan Committees Chosen

SLOCAN, B. C.—Elections for the committees at Popoff, Bay Farm, and Slocan City were held recently and the following are the results:

POPOFF: Tadasu Ide, president; Masao Terakita, vice-president; Kikuji Goto, chairman; Toyoshi Hiramatsu, vice-chairman; Koshiro Aoyama, treasurer; Ichiro Matsushita, Kenjiro Okada, auditors; Iwaichi Kawajiri, secretary; Jenichi Kinoshita, assistant secretary.

BAY FARM: Shigeru Kawasaki, president; Jutaro Tokunaga, vice-president; Motohito Yanagizawa, chairman; Bunkichi Kogori, vice-chairman; Haruo Tanaka, Yoshio Kanda, treasurers; Yukimori Setoguchi, Sukeshiro Mori, Sojiro Uyeda, auditors.

SLOCAN CITY: Shota Akagi, president; Takateru Takarabe, vice-president; Jiro Togawa, treasurer; Yoshikazu Higuchi, Takeshi Yamamoto, secretaries; Masajiro Shikatani, chairman; Shinichi Maeba, vice-chairman; Ichijuro Matsumoto, Tanekichi Uyeda, Torasu Mimoto, auditors; Shinkuro Kozai, educational convenor; Mineyoshi Fukuda, fire-chief; Junichi Sunahara, agricultural convenor; Suyejiro Ibuki, librarian.

Pyramid Men Enjoy Food for Mind and Stomach

PYRAMID, B. C.—The workers at the Pyramid road camp were recipients of one barrel of shoyu and some Japanese language books through the courtesy of the International Red Cross.

Both the shoyu and the books are being put to good use by the men.

Tashme 'School by Mail' Busy Program

TASHME. — Tashme Correspondence Classes have organized a students' council, headed by energetic president Vic Kadonaga; Associate president Josie Yano, and Secretary-treasurer Miyeko Yasunaka.

The Council itself is divided into two sections, the administrative and the extra-curricular. Comprising the first section are representatives from each class including Vic Kadonaga, Tayeko Sasaguchi, Grace Machida, Tatsuo Koyanagi, Josie Yano and Tony Katsuno.

The second section includes heads of various activities: Reg Mori, school paper editor; Tayeko Sasaguchi, music convenor; Kaz Oiye, social convenor, and Grace Machida, assistant; George Watanabe, boys sports convenor, and Chiyo Mitobe, girls sports.

Miss McLachlan and Mr. Best fill advisory posts.

Near the end of the term the "Nisei Lycee" annual is projected for publication by the school. Working diligently are the following members of the annual board: Reg. Mori, editor-in-chief; Mary Oki, assistant editor; Hideo Okawara, art and publicity editor; Martha Matsumura, business manager; Kaz Kadonaga and Harley Hatanaka, humor editor; Fumi Sasaki and Jim Shino, literary editors, Asako Oye, music editor; and Amy Shimizu, social editor.

An essay contest is being held in the school, the best products of which will be published in the Annual. Some of the topics are: A Nisei Looks to the Future, Education (what is it?), Biography (of someone I admire), A Student's Confession, etc.

The wonderful efforts of the Music Committee (Sumie Kadoguchi, Terumi Yamamoto, Tsutomu Nakayama Junso Fujimoto and Tayeko Sasaguchi) has made possible the wide selection of fine records being played every Saturday afternoon to the audience of the Music Appreciation Club.

The utilization of a recently acquired Astatic pick-up plus the complete overhauling of the 8-tube Philco radio has greatly increased the volume and tonal quality to a very high degree. The impressive works of great artists such as; Beethoven's 5th Symphony, Tschaikowsky's Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor, Prokofieff's Peter and the Wolf, Sir Edward Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance March, Strauss Waltzes, have been played, and it is the Committee's hope to be able to purchase more of these famous recordings soon.

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B. C.

Please find enclosed $........., for which

● Renew my subscription to The New Canadian
● Enter my subscription to The New Canadian
(Please check.)

御送金の際下記にマークして下さい
●引續き購讀……□ ●新購讀……□
○住所變更の場合は前アドレスを知らして下さい
○ノーマネームを書いて下さい

(氏名)
Name ____________

(現住所)
Address ____________

____

(元のアドレス)
Former Address ____________

Subscription Rates: 20c per month
$1 for six months, $2 per year in advance

"Problem for Canada As a Whole," Green Tells Montreal Club

MONTREAL, P. Q. — Resettlement and dispersal of the Japanese population after the war is a "problem for Canada as a whole," Howard Green, Vancouver M. P., emphasized to the Women's Canadian Club in an address here recently.

One solution lay, he urged, "in facing the fact that the two peoples, Asiatic and white, do not mix" and friendly agreements should be negotiated by countries concerned to the effect that natives of one will not settle permanently within the borders of the other. Exchanges could be made on a temporary basis for purposes of business, he said.

He also suggested that the majority of those in Canada who cannot be resettled should be repatriated to Japan or to some former Japanese held possessions.

"VICTORIA"

(Continued from P. 1)

the inclusion of the Chinese people of B. C., that Mr. Pearson assumes a "chauvinistic attitude, characteristic of the Nazi theories of the master race" and that this is a direct negation of all the principles that the United Nations are fighting for.

"The case of the East Indians and Chinese people for the franchise still stands," the statement declared. "To deny the East Indians who are born British Subjects, the right to vote is against the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Teheran declaration."

The Khalsa Diwan Society urged the Minister to make "a statesman-like approach to a basic principle of democracy, i.e. the rights of all citizens, regardless of race or color."

"If Mr. Pearson is an honorable gentleman, he will publicly apologize for his untrue words. But if he is unwilling to do so, let him repeat them outside of the walls of the Legislature. We can assure him if he does, we shall immediately take slander proceedings to permit the courts to decide whether or not we are the kind of undesirable citizens, scorned and insulted so gratuitously by Mr. Pearson, hiding behind his parliamentary privilege."

A Chinese spokesman classed Mr. Pearson's statements as false, unfair to his countrymen and unworthy of the minister.

Mor Cheolin, a director for the Chinese Publicity Bureau, said that the lack of the franchise and privileges to enjoy the same economic rights as Occidentals forced the Chinese to a lower standard of living.

ECHOES from powell st.

John Oliver Student, Mark Toyama, speaking on the topic "Sweetness and Light" and May Yamazaki, student of Magee High on "Girl Guiding" were declared co-winners of the Nenichi Challenge Cup at the second annual High School Oratorical contest . . . . Wesley Fujiwara heads the Japanese Students' Club of the U. B. C. . . . . The first fashion show ever to be held in the Japanese community was presented by the Marietta School of Fashion Design, at the Alexander Hall. Nisei mannequins to model the very latest in Spring and Summer wear . . . . Plans for the royal welcome for the forthcoming visit of their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth to Vancouver are already underway . . . . Fumi Obori, well known songstress will sing for the first time over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation . . . . Steveston makes clean sweep in winning the junior, senior and yudansha trophies in the All-Canada Kendo Championship Tourney . . . . Mikado Juniors defeated the Hompa trio to become champions of the newly formed Japanese Table Tennis Junior League.

HELP WANTED

MRS. DERETNAY OF LONDON, Ont. wishes to have an experienced girl for light housework, 2 children age 7 and 3, no cooking. Wages $15.00 a month to start. Please make your application to Mrs. F. Nakagawa 229½ Wellington London, Ont. 7.

GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENeral housework, good wages, electrical appliances, good home. If interested, please write to Mrs. J. C. [illegible], 139 S. [illegible] St., Fort William, Ont.

Censors, Hospitals, Schools, Wages???

Albertans Meet With Officials

COALDALE, Alta.—Officers of the North and South Japanese Beet Workers' Committee met at Coaldale, March 1, to discuss several questions with government officials and Security Commission representatives, including Placement Commissioner George Collins and Messrs. Lister, Russell and Archibald.

Discussion was held on matters relating to the censorship of mail, hospitalization for the sick, maintenance for those in need, tuition fees for high school pupils, beet contract prices and the transfer of workers from one location to another.

Following the conference with the government officials, north and south committee members themselves held a discussion on problems of the workers. They were guests of the Coaldale Committee at a dinner and interesting program immediately afterwards.

Delegates present included: South Side — Raymond, Messrs. Okamoto, Nakashima, Amemori, Tamura and Sada; Coaldale, Messrs. Ozegi, Takada, Nomura and Oyama; Taber-Barnwell, Messrs. Hayashi, Sumi and Nomura.

Picture Butte District — Messrs. Ikebuchi, Isogai and Edamura.

Comox Legion Planning Petition for Deportation

COURTENAY — The Canadian Legion here and Comox Agricultural and Industrial Association are asking A. W. Neill, M. P., to prepare a petition for circulation throughout British Columbia and Canada urging repatriation of Japanese after the war, says the Comox Argus.

The legion took action here after the agricultural organization received a letter from Mr. Neill at a meeting last Tuesday, pointing out that only an organization like the legion could secure signatures to such a petition, outside of British Columbia.

Barbers Boot Barbers, Babble Proverbial Baloney

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An effort to prohibit Japanese barbers from resuming business in B.C. after the war is the intent of a resolution passed by the Barbers' Association of B. C. last week at the annual meeting in Hotel Georgia.

The Daily Province reports that the association will urge the Provincial Government to amend the Barbers' Act to bar Japanese from conducting business as barbers.

Approximately 90 Japanese barbers practiced the trade in B. C. before the war forced their removal, it was said. Sharp criticism was levelled at the "low standards" and "cut-rate methods" of Japanese barbers. The competition made operation "almost impossible" for white babrers, a delegate charged.

LILLOOET FARMERS TALK UP PROGRAM

LILLOOET, B. C.—Shoyu, miso and tea have been received by the Japanese residents of the southern section of the Cariboo district, through the International Red Cross.

The commodities were exhibited in the school hall and on the following day distributed equally to the 300 people residing in the district. Representatives from six villages came to Lillooet to claim their townsfolk's share.

With spring just around the corner, the Lillooet Agriculture Committee will be holding a meeting to plan this year's crop and discuss the general farming layout.

Tailored To Measure
SUITS
BY
HARRY MIYASAKI
(HARRY'S CLOTHES)
Representing
House of Stone
Smart English Woollens
Call Evenings 178 Beverly St.
Toronto, Ont.

CLEARANCE SALE

We offer the following Japanese Drugs and Toilet Goods to clear at greatly reduced prices. All orders will receive our usual prompt attention. Please state your order clearly.

JAPANESE DRUGS

	Reg.	To Clear
Ichogan Pills	.40	.29
Neo Neogie Vitamin Tonic	1.20	.79
Tsurigwan	.40	.29
Neokleiex	1.30	.79
Haliva Tablets	1.75	.98
Jintan	.25	.15
Tamushi Eki	.50	.39
Sirupus Senegae	1.00	.69
Beltsugan	3.00	1.95
Pompholin	.35	.25
Nagai Febrin San	.40	.29
Nagai Antifebrin San	.40	.29
Wada Calcium Tablets	3.00	1.95

TOILET GOODS

	Reg.	To Clear
Globe Toilet Soap	3 for .25	6 for .35
Asashio Toilet Soap	3 for .25	6 for .35
Three Flowers Vanishing Cream	.60	.19
Utena Vanishing Cream	.30	.19
Utena Face Powder	.50	.39
Utena Face Powder	.25	.19
Bigan Liquid Face Powder	.35	.25
Wakamizu Hair Tonic	1.50	1.19
Japanese Hair Nets	3 for .10	.25 doz.

◈クリアランス・セール……◈
日本薬品と化粧品其他を大廉價で販賣中でありますから
左記の英文リストにより御注文下さい。
▲日本薬品類……ろ勝丸、仁丹、ヘブリン散など▲化粧品……石
鹸、クリーム、白粉、日本製ヘアネットなど▲男用鬢付パンク
やシャツなど▲特別安價……△おはし（百ベーア包）へたつし
めん半斤包二五仙、二斤包四五仙……以上の品は郵税本店持ち
▲大豆……百斤六弗九十五仙（送料は別に入要）
晩市パウエル街三六九 前川商店

MEN'S WORK PANTS
Aero Brand, Khaki (sizes 30 & 32 only) reg.— $1.95 Special— $1.19
Cariboo Brand, Preshrunk Khaki (sizes 30 & 32 only) reg.— $2.25 Special— $1.69
MEN'S WORK SHIRTS
Zipper Front, Blue & Grey Denim, two pockets (sizes 14½ & 15 only) reg.— $1.45 Special— $1.09

SPECIAL CLEARANCE
Chopsticks, in packages of 100 prs. .25 pkg.
Absorbent Cotton, in ½ lb. pkg. (5 pieces in pkg.) .22 pkg.
Absorbent Cotton, in 1 lb. rolls .45 pkg.
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID ON ALL ABOVE GOODS
Soya Beans (Shipping charges extra) $6.95 per 100 lbs.

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
369 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C.
(Operated by the Custodian under control of F. S. Dunn & Sons)